

WILSON'S LAST
DEMAND OFF TWO
BERLIN TO-DAY

Chairman Stone Will Con-
fer With President Be-
fore Note Is Cabled.

IS FINAL PLEA FOR
HUMANITY'S RIGHTS

Washington Hopes for Ad-
mission of Sussex Case
Responsibility.

AMERICAN WOUNDED
BY AUSTRIAN SHELL

Attack on Russian Ship Im-
perator Involves Vienna
Government.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Wilson's note to Germany, which is virtually an ultimatum on the submarine issue, is completed and ready to be cabled. The fact that it will not be sent until after the President has conferred with Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to-morrow morning clearly indicates its serious tenor. It serves notice on Germany that compliance with the President's implied demands are essential for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two Governments.

No secret is made of the fact that the note is a decisive step by the United States which may mean the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany inside of two weeks. The President is said to be determined to obtain recognition of the rights of humanity on the high seas at whatever cost. He gives Germany one last chance to realize this. Upon Germany's reply to the note will depend the issue.

The President intended to consult Senator Stone this evening, but had difficulty in getting in touch with him on short notice. Consequently the taking of the note was delayed until to-morrow morning. The President spent five hours to-day putting the note in final form. He has written it himself, though it will bear the signature of Secretary of State Lansing. Secretary Lansing supplied the data for the President and consulted with him.

Pledge Violations Cited.
The President's note serves notice on Germany in unmistakable terms that the United States demands proof for lives on the high seas. Cumulative evidence is advanced to show that Germany has violated international law. Specific instances, including the case of the Channel packet Sussex, are cited to show that Germany's pledges to the United States have not been kept.

Sixty-five specific cases of submarine attacks on merchant ships since the Lusitania disaster form the data on which the President bases his indictment of Germany for violating international law. In many of these cases there were no Americans aboard the vessels which were the prey of the German submarines, but the President contends that this does not materially affect the situation. In many other cases American lives were placed in jeopardy. The mere chance that there happened to be no Americans aboard the other vessels is the only reason for the loss of American lives was not greater.

Each instance where a passenger ship was torpedoed without warning is regarded by the President as a violation of the laws of humanity, which concerns the United States and all neutral nations. After outlining the general evidence to show how the present methods of German submarine warfare have violated international law, the President, in his concluding paragraph, calls the attention of the German Government particularly to the case of the Sussex. The case of the Sussex is cited as a case where a torpedo was fired at a passenger ship without warning. The President says that the Sussex was not sunk by a German submarine.

Violations Not "Mistakes."
Therefore the President assumes that Germany will admit responsibility in the Sussex case. He takes the German submarine commander at his word when the latter says he thought the ship was attacking was a mine layer and he used this fact and other similar instances to show how unreliable the present methods of German submarines have proved to be so far as the protection of innocent lives is concerned.

The President gives Germany the benefit of the doubt in his consideration of the deliberate violation of German pledges to the United States, but he takes the position that facts show repeated instances of these violations. The President is not willing simply to regard them as "mistakes."

AMERICAN PLANS IN MEXICO
AWAIT NEWS ABOUT VILLA;
HIS DEATH OR CAPTURE

Secretary Baker Has Re-
ceived No Word of Find-
ing Bandit's Body.

WITHDRAWAL RESTS
ON THE VERIFICATION

Major Howze's Report Indi-
cates Outlaw Is Seek-
ing Shelter.

AMERICAN WOUNDED
BY AUSTRIAN SHELL

Attack on Russian Ship Im-
perator Involves Vienna
Government.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—With plans all laid to draw the American troops out of Mexico the moment it is known positively that Villa is dead or captured, the Administration is still awaiting confirmation of the reports from Carranza sources that the bandit leader's body has been discovered and is being taken to Chihuahua.

The Administration from President Wilson down is waiting to be shown. The absence of any mention of even a rumor of Villa's death in reports from Carranza's forces to-day and the failure of Consul Letcher at Chihuahua to send any reports on the subject to the State Department lessened the hopes of officials here that the news of Villa's death was correct.

At 11:35 to-night, Secretary Baker left the War Department, stating that not a single message received during the day had even suggested the death of Villa.

Asked whether the bringing of the six Mexican prisoners to Columbus would act as a precedent in case of Villa's capture, the Secretary said:

"I do not know."

Asked whether orders had been given to bring all prisoners to the border, including Villa, he said:

"I do not know."

There was great interest in official circles in a report received late this afternoon from Major Robert L. Howze of the Eleventh Cavalry, posted at the border in the vicinity of the mountains southwest of Boria. Boria is in the neighborhood where the bandit's body is said to have been discovered.

Major Howze's report, however, indicated he believed the bandit was alive and seeking shelter in the mountains.

Reports from Carranza sources in regard to the death of Villa.

No Confirmation Yet.
The Mexican Embassy, which gave out yesterday several reports from Consul Garcia at El Paso, professing to give the facts about the discovery of Villa's body, heard nothing further to-day from him or any other source in Mexico to substantiate the early reports.

Officials of the State Department declared to-night that if Villa is actually dead and his body is being taken to Chihuahua in an easy manner for Consul Letcher to identify it, if the body is not beyond recognition, Consul Letcher has been stationed at Chihuahua for the past five years and was personally acquainted with the bandit when the latter was at the height of his power as Governor of Chihuahua.

The State Department has sent Mr. Letcher instructions and will not do so unless he reports the arrival there of a body represented to be that of Villa.

The State Department has also sent to Special Agent James Linn Rodgers at Mexico City, a synopsis of the official report from Gen. Pershing on the fight at Parral, and has called attention to the wide discrepancy between it and the report of the Mayor of Parral upon which Carranza made his further claims.

The War Department has placed in the hands of the authorities at Parral the American bulletins which stopped the fight.

Although Mr. Rodgers was directed to lay all these facts before Carranza, he was not instructed to make any representations for redress or punishment of those involved. In the afternoon received from Gen. Pershing through Gen. Funston the following list of American casualties:

KILLED.
PRIVATE HERBERT LEDFORD, SERGEANT EDWARD L. BROWN, Troop M, Thirtieth Cavalry.

WOUNDED.
MAJOR FRANK TOMPKINS, Thirtieth Cavalry, wounded slightly in left breast, left arm and leg.
CORPORAL BENJAMIN McGEHEE, Troop M, Thirtieth Cavalry, severely injured in mouth.
CORPORAL WALTER E. WILSON, Troop M, Thirtieth Cavalry, severely injured in right arm and leg.
CORPORAL RICHARD TANNAS, Troop K, Thirtieth Cavalry, severely injured in right arm and leg.
CORPORAL EDWARD L. BROWN, Troop K, Thirtieth Cavalry, severely injured in right arm and leg.

In addition to casualties in the Parral fight, reported by Gen. Pershing, Major Howze, in his report telling of the deliberate violation of German pledges to the United States, he takes the position that facts show repeated instances of these violations. The President is not willing simply to regard them as "mistakes."

VILLA, "DEAD OR ALIVE," IS
INDICTED FOR THE RAID

Gen. Gavira Will Give Americans a Chance to Identify
the Body if the Bandit Is Killed—Lopez, Dead,
Is Villa Substitute, Is Report.

EL PASO, April 17.—Up to to-night Villa's body had not arrived at Cushturich. This information came to Gen. Gabriel Gavira in Juarez after a telegraphic conversation with the operator at Cushturich. Nor had Gen. Gavira been able to get any information concerning the alleged discovery of Villa's body other than was announced yesterday.

Both Gen. Cavazos and Col. Carranza were said to be in charge of the expedition conveying the body to Cushturich, and as the journey is long and rough from Francisco de Boria, Gen. Gavira said it would probably be some hours before the body could be taken from Gen. Cavazos. Both Gen. Gavira and Consul Garcia continued to express belief in the recovery of the body. The body was being taken to the border field in Juarez—if he is dead and his body is brought to Juarez, Gen. Gavira announced to-day that as soon as he learns that the body has been taken to Juarez he will request that it be sent to Juarez for identification by Americans.

News was received here to-night by former supporters of Villa to the effect that Gen. Pedro Bracamonte, a former Villa General, is now leading 2,000 men on the border at Durango and Zacatecas, awaiting a chance to unite with his former chief. The report is that Bracamonte has recently taken Sombrerete and Nombreda Dues, in Durango, south of Juarez.

A number of newspaper correspondents and moving picture men got a special train and went down to-day from Juarez to Chihuahua to see the body of the bandit. A message sent to Consul Marion Letcher at Chihuahua asking if Villa's body had been found brought back this answer:

"Nothing heard of matter here."

The Grand Jury of Luna county, New Mexico, indicted Villa to-day on a charge of murder for the raid on Columbus, March 9. Six of his followers, captured in Mexico by the American expeditionary columns after the raid, are now in Juarez in Denning and will be tried on similar charges at the present term of court.

Reports to-day from Gen. Pershing of further fighting and battles in the vicinity of Parral and a telegram from

AUTHENTIC STORY
OF PARRAL FIGHT

"Sun" Correspondent Tells
How Americans Were Trapped
by Mexicans.

BY GEORGE H. CLEMENTS.
FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NEAR NAMPOLLA, April 17.—The news-
paper *Acion Mundial*, which is the official organ of the Carranza Government, prints prominently on its front page to-day an editorial in which it criticizes the State Department at Washington for sending with excessive precipitation and most laughable disorder its charges of Carranza's responsibility for the Carranza raid on Parral.

The editorial says that Carranza's responsibility for the Carranza raid on Parral is a matter of fact and not of opinion. Carranza's responsibility for the Carranza raid on Parral is a matter of fact and not of opinion.

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VON PAPPEN INDICTED
AS A BOMB PLOTTER

Named as One of Five in Ex-
pedition Against the Wel-
land Canal.

TAUSCHER ACCUSED ALSO

Three Prisoners to Plead To-
day—Woman Said to Be
Fifth Offender.

Capt. Franz von Pappen, former Military Attaché to the German Embassy, who was dismissed from this country because of "improper activities in military affairs," was indicted yesterday afternoon by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of having engaged in a military enterprise to destroy the Welland Canal, a Canadian waterway.

Capt. von Pappen is accused in the indictment as having furnished funds for the expedition to Horst von Goltz, a German spy, also having supplied to von der Goltz electric generators, fuses and other wires for use in detonating 200 pounds of dynamite which Capt. Hans Tauscher, Krupp agent in America and husband of Mrs. Gaddis, is charged with having purchased. Capt. Tauscher was also indicted yesterday, as were two minor figures.

Only four names out of the five mentioned in the indictment, which was sealed, were made public. The fifth name was withheld until noon to-day. It is expected that this defendant will be brought into court to-day to plead to the indictment and furnish bail. The authorities indicated that this defendant was a person of prominence.

Indictment Without Precedent.
The indictment of Von Pappen is without precedent. It was ordered by the Department of Justice, United States District Court at New York, in the case of the evidence against Capt. von Pappen, Capt. Tauscher and the three other defendants was laid before the Federal Grand Jury, of which Boyd Decker is chairman, was regarded as an indictment without precedent.

According to international law an Ambassador is immune from prosecution for any crimes. "These privileges and immunities," according to the *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*, "are not subject to the ordinary laws of the country in which he resides, but he retains them until he returns to his principal."

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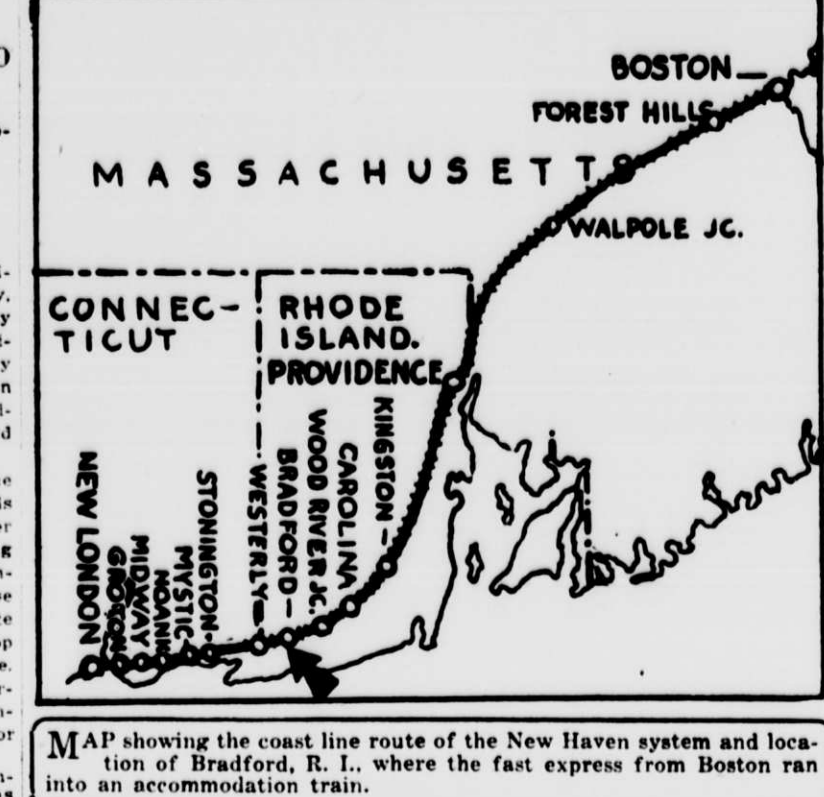
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NEW HAVEN TRAINS CRASH;
FIRE IMPRISONS PASSENGERS;
6 REPORTED DEAD, 50 HURT

Bradford, R. I., April 17.—The Gilt Edge Express, a fast all steel through passenger train from Boston on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, tore a shattering path through the rear cars of a local train, also from Boston, that was taking a siding at the Bradford station to-night to give the express right of way. A fog prevailed at the time.

In the grinding crash and a fire that quickly enveloped the two rear cars of the local and spread to the freight and passenger stations near by at least six persons were killed and nearly fifty injured.

Vice-President Whitney of the New Haven said at midnight that of the six known dead the bodies of three had been so burned as to be unrecognizable. The known dead are:

Miss Jeanette Clark, Westerly, R. I.
Mrs. Oscar Martell, Southbridge, Mass.

Thomas Wardman is reported missing. The victims were imprisoned in a jumbled mass of twisted steel and splintered railroad stock, all aflame, so that rescue work for a time was impossible. All the dead with the exception of the engineer of the express train and most of the injured were passengers on the local and the bodies which were recovered from the wreckage to-night, generally shared almost identical fates.

Many of the injured suffered severe burns before they could get out of the wreckage. The local train had had steam trouble in the locomotive all the way from Boston and when it came to a stop at the Bradford station, a flagman was sent back for half a mile to warn the express which left Boston thirty-one minutes behind the local.

Block Signal Set.
The flagman may have been passed unnoticed in the fog which hung over the tracks, but it was said officially to-night that the block signal was set against the express and that besides its engineer, had orders to stop at Bradford. This part of the road is equipped with the manual lock and block signal system.

The fire that ate into the wreckage immediately after the crash destroyed the telegraph wires leading out of Bradford and made communication with the town difficult. For hours after the collision no details of it were obtainable and reports reached Friday, twenty-three miles away, New London, five miles distant, that perhaps a score of persons were caught in the burning rear cars of the local and that because of the intense heat it was impossible to get close to the wreckage for burning wreckage, which was enveloped only in smoke and flames, but dense clouds of escaping steam from the express locomotive.

A report reached Westerly, some after the time the crash at 7:32 o'clock, that when the flagman stood by the freight station a large quantity of gasoline, stored in the building exploded and added to the difficulty of rescue. Bradford citizens went to the assistance of the injured with all the aid at their command and houses near the tracks became improvised hospitals until relief trains from Westerly and New London arrived, with more than a score of physicians and railroad men.

The local train, known officially as No. 628, and bound for New London, left Boston at 5:52 o'clock in charge of Conductor H. N. French and Engineer D. M. Wetherbee. The express, No. 25, followed thirty-one minutes later.

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Gilt Edge Express Dashes
Into a Local at Brad-
ford, R. I.

HAD ORDERS TO STOP,
SAYS THE COMPANY

Engine Ploughs Through
Rear Car of Train Tak-
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BLOCK SIGNALS SET:
FOG OVER THE TRACKS

Many Persons Said to Be
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